NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1877.

## VOL. XXXVII...No. 11,467.

## WASHINGTON.

THE FORERUNNER OF A STORM. ME. CHANDLER'S LETTER SUPPOSED TO MEAN OPEN WAR-A FALLACY OF THE SILVER MEN-A DREAD-

FUL STORY ABOUT THE BURON. It is thought that the letter of W. E. Chandler, attacking the President, is to be followed up by open attacks in Congress. A phase of the silver question which has been overlooked by honest silver men is brought out in THE TRIBUNE'S dispatches below. The Bland bill will not give us concurrent circulation of gold and silver, because the Bland money. not being worth its face, will expel gold from circulation. An official report shows that the Huron was seen for 'an hour before those who discovered her ashore went to call the neighboring people to the rescue, and the man who made the discovery deliberately took a lot of decoy geese home before going on, his errand. Information in regard to the symptoms of the approach of certain gales has been collected by the Coast Survey Office.

WAR UPON THE PRESIDENT. MR. CHANDLER'S LETTER THE FIRST GUN-THE FIGHT BEGINS WITH AN ASSERTION, HOWEVER,

WHICH WILL BE HARD TO PROVE.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The letter prepared by Mr. William E. Chandler, and so widely published to-day through the Associated Press, has caused more comment in Washington than any recent political document not of an official nature. Taken in connection with recent utterances attribnted to other prominent Republicans, it has quite generally been accepted as a sign of a speedy and open declaration of war on the part of the Radical wing of the Republican party, against the policy of President Hayes, and especially against that portion of it relating to the

It has been generally expected ever since Congress met that General Butler would introduce a resolution calling for an investigation into the methods by which the Louisiana Commission accomplished the work it was dispatched to do. The accusations now made by Mr. Chandler will, it is believed, be used as the basis for moving for such an inquiry.

The assertion of the friends of Governor Packard, whose interest, in part, his letter was written, is that from \$16,000 to \$20,000 or the \$40,000 raised by the Nichells men to set their Government on its feet, was used at the time the Commissioners were great was used at the time the Commissioners were are also advertised to be soid at auction, under a deed of trust given to William E. Chandler and E. in New-Orleans to induce Returning Board members of Packard's Lower House of the Legisla-ture to go over to the Nicholls House, and so to give Governor Nicholla a Returning Board Legislature in both branches. It is in connection with this matter that General Butler had his controversy of last Summer with Wayne MacVeagh, from which at the press by the Coast Survey officer, concerning that time, General Butler, by common consent, came | storms:

much of his letter, it is not believed in Washington, by those best informed on the subject, that it will be possible to show any promise made by Mr. Hayes, or any authority from him for promising, that if Demperats allowed the electoral count to proceed he would, when inaugurated, withdraw the troops from the State houses in South Carolina and Louisiana.

that, as Democrats had supported the Electoral Commission Bill, it would be an act of party dishoner to attempt to defeat its decisions solely because they were different from what they had hoped for. Beyond all this, and much more potent among Southern Democrats, was a feeling of great dissatisfaction with Mr. Tilden and with the whole New-York management of their party affairs. It is also true that these gentlemen learned at an early day in the session that the utterances in the letter of acceptance in regard to the South, like all the rest of the letter, had been written by Mr. Hayes in thorough earnest, and were not intended in the remotest degree for buncombe. They also understood, as did every one else in Washington, that in general a friendly policy toward.

Ward. Sometimes these clouds were noticed in small patches all around the sky just above the horizon, while it was clear and tright overhead.

Very heavy daws, with a clear atmosphere.
Colowbas in the rigging.

The "norther" was always precalled by a squall of wind, sometimes from the southward and westward, but more generally from senth of west, and thus squall was usually accompanied by rain. From the strength of this squall could be estimated the intended in the remotest degree for buncombe. They also understood, as did every one else in Washington, that in general a friendly policy toward.

The squall was inverted to the norther, as subsequently it was never observed to blow harder.

The squall was insured the strength of the norther, as understood, as did every one else in Washington, that in general a friendly policy toward.

The squall was insured the horizon, while it was never observed to blow harder.

The squall could be estimated the horizon, while it was never observed to blow harder.

The squall could be estimated the horizon, walled the squall out the source of the dead worth of the efforts of the lift and on the horizon, walled the stress in deciral the correct of the dead worth of the efforts of the lift and on the horizon, walled to the efforts of the lift and on the lift and on the horizon, walled to the east of the efforts of the lift and the torizon, walled to the east of the left and on the horizon, walled to the east of for. Beyond all this, and much more po-tent among Southern Democrats, was a feeling of great dissatisfaction with Mr. Tilden and it was clear and bright overhead. ington, that in general a friendly policy toward the South would be adopted and carried out in case Mr. Hayes was inaugurated. Many of them reasoned that such a policy from a Republican Presthan to have Mr. Tilden come into power, and with his administration a continuation of the heated political strifes which had so long been in progress throughout the South and in the North over the affairs of the States beyond the Potomac River.

Most of the Southern men who voted against filibustering were further influenced by their full knowledge of what civil war involved, and a conscientious desire on their part to take no steps which should imperil the peace of the country. These were certainly some or the main considera-tions which influenced the Democrats who refused to join the revolutionary wing of the party to defeat the lawful decisions of the commission they had

helped to create.

If any bargains were made or any understanding arrived at in regard to definite acts under the President's policy toward the South before the count was completed, all the efforts of Republicans who have been opposed to President Hayes's policy since his inauguration, as well as those of Democrats who led the hibbusters and were determined that he should not become President of the United States, have failed to discover the evidence of them.

HOW TO SEND GOLD TO EUROPE. A HINT TO HONEST BIMETALLISTS-A DOUBLE STAN-

DARD IMPRACTICABLE WITH LIGHT WEIGHT

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Dec. 27.-Some of the Representatives who voted for the Bland Silver Bill in the House, and a few of the men who expect to support it in the Senate, are honest bimetallists. They believe in double-standard money. They believe that the policy adopted by the fathers of the Republic, of making both gold and silver legal tender for the payment of debts, was a wise one. They look with alarm on what they think is the present tendency in Europe and America to abandon the use of silver as money. This class of currency reformers have no sympathy with the men who support the Bland bill because they desire a cheaper money in which to tion in its worst form because they are not strong enough in numbers to pass a bill which would represent their ideas, and because they think there will be a better prospect of securing the restoration of a double standard if they act with the silver men than if they join with those who oppose the Bland

Unfortunately for themselves and for the country, these houest bimetallists are wholly mistaken as to the effect of the passage of the Bland bill or the cause of the reestablishment of double-standard money. No legislation ever proposed in this country, not excepting even the act of 1873, omitting the silver dollar from the list of coins of the United States would have proved so fatal to the concurrent circulation of gold and silver as the very bill now pending for the unlimited issue of silver dollars. Its effect would be to carry this country suddenly from a gold | cheese experted from the United States during the to a silver standard, from the more valuable to the periods named: less valuable currency.

All of the advocates of bimetallic currency i Europe understand this fully. One of the ablest of them, M. Cernuschi, in his testimony before the Jones Commission, announced this fact in very forcible terms. He said: "If you are bimetallic when Europe is gold monometallic, you are bimetallic only in name. You would be a silver monometallic country such as India, and the monetary position of the United States against Europe would be actually the export from 1860 to 1863, and its fall from 1865 to 1869,

same as is the present position of India against England, a position which engenders heavy losses to both countries."

No country has a double standard simply because it passes laws that both precious metals shall be unlimited legal tender. The laws on the statute book must recognize and be in harmony with those of nature, or the former are null and inoperative. No bimetallic country ever maintained double-standard money which did not fix the mint ratio of the metals as nearly as possible at the market ratio. Three per cent difference in these ratios from 1793 to 1834 was sufficient to have driven the gold out of circulation had not the coinage of silver dollars been suspended by executive orders, and from 1834 to 1873 to keep silver bullion age of silver dollars been suspended by executive orders, and from 1834 to 1873 to keep silver bullion out of the mints and silver dollars out of circulation, notwithstanding everybody had the right to have them lireely coined. The Bland bill therefore will not establish a double-standard in this country except in name. Its passage would make the introduction of double standard money more difficult in the future than it is now because it is always harder for any country to pass from a cheap currency to a dear one than from adear to a cheap one. To become bimetallic, if bimetalism is possible at all, it is now only necessary to pass such laws as will bring the cheap silver into the circulation without expelling the gold. That would undoubtedly be a popular measure. But after the passage of the Bland bill this country, to become bimetallic, would have to adopt legislation to bring into the circulation a dearer currency than that by which values would then be measured, an undertaking that has almost always been found impossible and which very few nations have ever been able to accomplish.

\*\*Fourteen Sales\*\*

\*\*FOURTED SALES\*\*

FORCED SALES. BAD LUCK OF WILLARD'S HOTEL-A NEWSPAPER OFFICE ADVERTISED FOR SALE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Dec. 27.-The misfortunes of Washington hotels are proverbial. With the exception of one (the Ebbitt) they are all said to be losing money, and some of them are in very straitened circumstances. The furniture of Willard's Hotel is advertised for sale at auction by the trustees, the sale to begin January 17. Since the failure of Mr. Cake, the old proprietor, the hotel has been conducted by the assignee, E. R. Stevenson, of Philadelphia, and C. T. Baylis of New-York. The furniture is advertised under a deed of trust given for unpaid rent. the light rigging as well as the men could be plainly seen. with whom Mr. Chandler is quite intimate, and in No doubt a compromise will be effected by the day He heard the steam whistle and also the engine at A. Rollins, the sale to occur January 19.

WHAT CAREFUL OBSERVATION SHOWS IN REGARD

TO THE APPROACH OF THESE PHENOMENA. Washington, Dec. 27 .- The following is given to

As to the alleged bargain with Southern men, to the discussion of which Mr. Chandler devotes so have been deduced by Lieutenaut R. D. Hitchcock. Gedney, from observations made by himself in the vicinity of Pensacola, Fig., during the season of 1875-70, extending from November to July. By permission of General Myer, Calef Signal Officer, U. S. A., an examina-So far as could be ascertained at the time by those servers at 8t Mark's Fig., and Mobile, Ala., during the who gave the closest attention to the matter, those same time. The observations of Lieutenant Hitchcock Democrats who opposed filibustering and favored were confirmed by the experiences at those two points.

When for several days, during the period of observathe southward and westward, with calms, bad prevailed, the following indications showed the approach of a

Heavy detached black clouds to the northward and west-

accomponied by a rising barometer and a falling thermometer. The norther usually lasted for from one to three days, although northers of four days' duration

west, decreasing in strength from day to day, but occontinued to rise until it attained its greatest height, when it remained steady, with cold weather and a very

The "norther" would sometimes blow itself out entirely, and be followed by a calm, or, having expended its strength, the wind would haul to the northward and eastward; in either case the barometer falling and the temperature rising. It rerely happened that the wind backed to the southward.

After blowing from the northward and eastward, the no particular regularity, often continuing from this quartimes hazy weather, but seldom with rain. After continning for a time from the northward and eastward it would not follow until the wind had made the regular cound of the compass, and the time elapsing was un-pertain, but generally varied from one to three weeks. In case the regular round of winds was broken, un-ettied weather followed until the round was again stablished.

The northers were always accompanied by very low tides.

The southeast goles, which were the heaviest ex-perienced, occurred at mare intervals during the winter; the most severe part of tuem being of but short dura-They did not come with every round of the winds the same round and did not break the regular routine.

With the approach of a southeaster the wind would begin to freshen at east-northeast, and continue to gain in force, accompanied by a falling barometer and rising begin to fressen at essentineass, and continue to gain in force, accompanied by a falling barometer and rising temperature as it hauled to the southward and eastward. As it passed east the barometer would fall very rapidly, reaching its lowest limit when the wind had gained its greatest force southeast, just at the point of hauling to the southward, during which time a encession of very heavy squalls would occur. After the squalls commenced the blow would last for a very short time, a few hours at the most, the wind hauling rapidly to the southward and then to the southward and westward, accompanied by rain squalls. These rain-squalls were always a sure sign that the force of the blow was about expended, and were followed by clearing weather, accompanied by a rising barometer and falling temperature, and sometimes by a "norther."

Vessels drawing twenty-one feet, bound across the bar at Pensacola, Fis., cannot cross during or just after a "norther," on account of the low water, or during a southeaster, on account of the low water, or during a southward will have the best weather by leaving just at the beginning of a "norther," or on top of a "norther," as the photos express it. Carillie P. Pattenson, Superintendent, Coast Surrey Office, Washington, D. C.

THE AMOUNT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE CONTRIB-UTED TO COMMERCE BY AMERICAN FARMERS. Washington, Dec. 27.—The following is a statement of the quantity and value of butter and

Quantity, B.   Value   Quantity, B.   Value   144,734   1820.   1,065,024   1856.   144,734   \$190,28   1856.   3,876,175   1866.   3,876,175   13,020,817   1,215,465   1861.   1,531,881   2,355,983   32,461,428   3,321,63   1865.   21,388,185   7,234,173   53,083,488   11,684,92   1872.   7,746,261   1,498,812   62,204,025   7,752,91   1876.   4,644,894   1,094,469   47,076,254   12,270,88   1876.   4,644,894   1,094,469   47,076,254   12,270,88   1876.   4,644,894   1,094,469   47,076,254   12,270,88	- Rutter-		Cheese	
	1790 1,069,024 1820 1,069,024 1830 3,870,175 1860 7,040,914 1891 1,531,881 1892 35,172,415 1895 21,381,185 1809 1,324,332 1872 7,746,261	\$48,587 1,144,821 2,355,98 6,743,743 7,234,173 484,694 1,49-,812 1,100,496	144,734 766,431 13,020,817 15,515,799 32,61,428 42,645,004 53,040,468 89,960,307 66,204,025 97,676,264	\$190,28 1,215,46 1,555,63 8,321,63 4,216,80 11,684,92 6,437,86 7,752,91
١		1790 1820 1830 1850 1850 1860 1860 1860 1861 1862 1862 1862 1862 1863 1862 1863 1863 1864	1790 \$48,647 1820 1.069,024 1830 5.761.75 1860 7.64.9914 1.144.321 1861 1.5531.881 2.355.88 1862 56,172.415 6,733.743 1868 1.324.322 484.93 1872 7.744.261 1.49.812 1873 4.64.844 1.00.486 1877 2.1,327.242 4.24.616	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

shows the fluctuations which characterized it during the war, and the commercial depression immediately suc-ceeding. During the past year it has made a marked ad-vance, as will be seen from 4.644.894 pounds in 1876 to 21.572.242 pounds in 1877. It will be observed that the growth of the cheese export has been more regular in

eighty-seven years, rising from 144,734 pounds in 1790 to 107,364,666 pounds in 1877, and from a value of \$190,287 in 1820, when the first valuation was given, to \$12,760,627 in 1877. The ind tions, judging from later returns, is that the export f . 378 will even ex-

The following is also a state showing the quantity m the Dominion of Canada to all countries during the years hercunder men-

A STRANGE STORY.

A MAN WATCHES THE HURON BRATING HER LIFE OUT IN THE BREAKERS FOR AN HOUR BEFORE

GIVING THE ALARM. Washington, Dec. 27.-Lieutenant Walter Walton, Assistant Inspector of the Life Saving Service on the North Carolina coast, in obedience to orders from Superintendent Kimball, has made a thorough investigation of all the circumstances in relation to the wreck of the Huron; and that the same might have a more legal character, the statements he received were made under eath. He has inclosed a report containing all the testimony taken.

It appears that the Huron's position in the breakers was first discovered on shore by Evan O'Neill, a fisher-man of Nag's Head, who had left his home, three-quarters of a mile distant, at five minutes past 1 in the morning, to shoot wild fowl. Withing thirty minutes of leaving his home, he arrived on the beach and saw a vessel's running lights-the green (starboard) and the white (mast head) lights only. He spoke to his companion, Mr. Brothers, and said. "There is a vessel on the reef or coming ashore." O'Neill then drove upon the she drifted and pounded along the outer edge of the bar. She finally struck, and stopped abreast of Tillet's fish camp, about a quarter of a mile north of Jockey's Ridge. Then were heard shouts and screams on board the stranded vessel. O'Neill said he thought there work, as he judged, backing the vessel off. He saw a boat on the starboard side full of men. The ship was lying broadside to a sea-wind, also in heavy breakers, and ping of timbers. The foremast then went over the weather side, and the boat with the men in her was lost

weather side, and the beat with the men in one was tost to sight. The shouting and screaming was then londer than before. It was nour from the fine the ship struck until the foremast fell, diteen minutes after which the signaling ceased, and all was darkness.

Not withstanding that he thought none would be saved alive, it was not till this moment that o'Neil proceeded to insborter's. On his called Caleb Booker, and afterward his brother, Pharanh O'Neill, to whom he disposed of his decoy geese, after which he proceeded to his brother's. On his way there he called Caleb Booker, and afterward his brother, Pharanh O'Neill, to whom he disposed of his team, and then walked back home, ate his breakfast, and did not return to the week mill steam, and then walked back home, ate his breakfast, and did not return to the week mill steam, and then walked back home, ate his breakfast, and did not return to the week mill steam, and then walked back home, ate his breakfast, and did not return to the week mill steam, and then walked back home, ate his breakfast, and did not return to the week mill steam, and then walked back home, ate his breakfast, and did not return to the week mill steam, and then walked back home, ate his breakfast, and did not return to the week mill steam, and then walked back home, ate his breakfast, and did not return to the beach, o'Neil's condition.

On his return to the beach, o'Neil' claimed to have saved one man, who was very near the edge of the surface with a standard to have saved one man, who was very near the edge of the surface with a standard to have saved one man, who was very near the edge of the surface with a standard to have saved one man, who was very near the edge of the surface with a standard to have saved one man, who was very near the edge of the surface with a standard to have saved one man, who was very near the edge of the surface with a standard to have saved one man, who was very near the edge of the surface with a standard to have saved one man, who was very near the edge of

MAIL UNIFORMS. A PRESH CORUSCATION OF BUTTONS IN THE PUBLIC

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.) Washington, Dec. 27 .- Experience having taught the Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service. easionally freshening at night. The barometer always that mail pouches when stolen in transit have been taken by persons not connected with the service

WASHINGTON NOTES,

Washingron, Thursday, Dec. 27, 1877. The Controller of the Currency has declared a dividen of 15 per cent in favor of the creditors of the Wallkill National Bank of Middletown, N. Y.

The contemplated celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, under the auspices of the Jackson Democratic Association, has been abandoned. Mr. E. A. Protors, of the Land Office, left this city for Jacksonville, Fla., this evening, to assist the Govern-

ment officials there in the prosecution of the timber The public debt statement will be issued on the 2d of January instead of the first of the month, as usual. No unusual payments have been made during the month, excepting the disbursements on account of the Army, a considerable portion of which was from an amount reserved in anticipation of the appropriation at the special session. The receipts during this most have been comparatively light, but it is believed that the statement will make a better exhibit than that of the corresponding month last year, when there was a considerable increase in the public debt.

of Bureau Officers consisting of Rear Admiral Howell,

## THE TENNESSEE DEBT.

NO SETTLEMENT PEFECIED BY THE LEGISLATURE. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 27.-The Legislature having reached no result in the attempt to settle the

THROUGH TO FLORIDA BY RAIL. CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 27.-The Ashley River Railroad, the last link in the coast line of railways between New-York and Jacksonville, Fla., was opened

A PARDON BY THE GOVERNOR ALBANY, Dec. 27 .- The Governor has pardoned John Ryan, soutenced May 8, 1874, from Erie County, to Auburn Prison for twenty years, for burglary and lareany. The District-Attorney, Judges and com-plainant believe him innocent. THE RUSSIAN INVASION.

THE MONTENEGRINS VICTORIOUS. A TUBEISH TRANSPORT CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIANS. The Montenegrins have resumed hostilities with their customary success, having defeated an Ottoman force which was probably on the way to Dulciguo. The inconvenience of Winter campaigning is being felt by the Russians, who find it difficult to keep the army at Plevna properly supplied. Ice has destroyed the military bridge they had at Nikopolis, and it is supposed they will lose that at Sistova from the same cause. It is announced on semi-official authority that the Russians intend to march on Con-

THE SERVIAN CAMPAIGN. BOSNIA NOT TO BE INVADED.

BELGRADE, Thursday, Dec. 27, 1877. Prince Wrede, the Austrian Diplomatic Agent, has informed the Servian Government that Austria decisively protests beforehand against Servia extending her action, either warlike or revolutionary, to Bosnia and Herzegovina. Servia has, consequently, given her formal assurance that the strictest orders have been forwarded to the commander of the Drina corps to refrain from hostilities in the direction of Bosnia.

THE MONTENEGRINS AGAIN VICTORIOUS. RAGURA, Thursday, Dec. 27, 1877.

lost many prisoners, three flags and a quantity of

BRITISH MEDIATION RESENTED.

St. Petersburg, Thursday, Dec. 27, 1877. The Russian Agency, a semi-official news bureau, says the Porte's request for mediation will be declined, because, according to international law, mediation is only possible when solicited by both belligerents; otherwise mediation becomes intervenwere wemen aboard. He then saw three rockets go to march on Constantinople, causing the precise result which it seeks to avoid, LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 27, 1877.

Renter's Constantinople dispatch states that England's reply to the Porte's circular has not yet been sound the Porte on the several points relative to

Another Cabinet council was held in Downing-st.

PERILS OF WINTER CAMPAIGNING.

"The bridge across the Danube at Nikopolis | feared is Henry B. Payne. He has a letter," the the Chifton was totally destroyed by ice on Wednesday, great deal of cash; he spent a large fair, and to

no, with 700 Turkish treops on board as prisoners. It was Adjacent Beranoff who commanded the steamer Vesta gent expenses.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

merce will be combined with that of Agriculture, under Dr. Friedenthol. Prince Bismarck's motive in establish-ing closer relations with the Moderate Liberals seems to be a wish to form a strong majority for the support of his financial and political projects. It

FRENCH AND ENGLISH WEATHER.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 27, 1877. The weather during the holidays has been exceptionally fine. On Tuesday and Wednesday it was clear, cold, and bracing. There was a slight fall of snow Thesday night—the first of the seas in. To-day there is a hard frost, with clear weather. There has been severe

TREATIES ABROGATED BY JAPAN. Loxpox, Thursday, Dec. 27, 1877.

The Paris Moniteur states that "Japan has denounced all commercial treaties, and resumed its right to revise customs duties at pleasure. "This requires con-

A CHILIAN REVOLT.

Panama, Dec 18.-Advices from Valparaiso to November 28 state that a rebellion was organized in Punta Arenas, the principal Chilian port in Southern Patagonia, on the Straits of Magelian, solely for the purpose of murdering Captain Guizaide, chief of the garrison. The Governof was at first entirely unable to quell the rebellion. The rebels, after crueny sassinating the Cautain, set fire to the buildings, including the hospital, with all the patients in it. The charch and the house of the priest have escaped injury. The rebels stole \$7,000 from the Treasury and robbed all the rebels. quell the rebellion. The rebels, after cruelly asthe business houses. In the confusion some of the rebels killed each other. Of the houses composing the colony, only about hair remain standing. The total number killed is forty, with fourteen wounded.

COMPARATIVE ORDER IN ECUADOR. PANAMA, Dec. 18 .- In Ecuador the conservative revolution has been quelied, and the Colombian Army has recrossed the frontier into Colombia, and the future political prospects of the country are as uncertain as ever. It still remains doubtful whether the Constitu-tional Convention will meet on the 26th instant, or whether its opening day will be postponed.

CENTRAL AMERICAN NOTES. PANAMA, Dec. 18 .- In Guatemala everything has subsided into its usual quier, and the attemp at revolution has ceased to be a theme of conversation. The coffee crop is large and is being brought forward rapidly

President Barries has returned from a trip to the Eastern provinces of the Republic, where he was well received and where he found things looking well. On received and where he found things looking well. On the trip he mot Dr. Zaldwar, President of Salvador at Chingo, and an understanding of several matters was brought about between the two chiefs.

Guatemain had refused to recognize the government of General Guardia in Costa Blea, a circumstance which portends a quarrel between the two States. Situated as they are, however, with three neighbors between them, there will not be much danger of war, unless Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador, one or all become involved, which does not seem probable at present.

Everything is quiet on the Ishhmus. The dry season is setting hi. The weather is hot. The British man-of-war Phantom is still here.

INTERESTING TO MEDICAL STUDENTS. CHICAGO, Dec. 27 .- The Post states that Dr. Strong, Demonstrator of the Rush Medical College, has discovered a process by which subjects brought to medical colleges, during the Sammer, for disacction, may be

perfectly preserved. Some 200 bodies were kept by this process last Summer, and are now being dissected with highly gratifying results.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

ASPIRANTS AND THEIR CHANCES. A CROWD OF CANDIDATES-" DARK HORSES " IN THEIR REAR-A "WILLIN" BARKIS. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 26,-I wish it were possible to give the readers of THE TERBUNE an inside view of the Ohio Senate contest, but the fact is there is no inside as yet. All that we can see is a large crowd of candidates rushing along toward the goal, enveloped in a cloud of dust, while a number of "dark horses" hang upon their rear. Now one seems to be ahead and now another, Meanwhile, the Democratic country newspapers keep up a distracting hallabaloo, varied with promiseuous throwing of brickbats and mud at each other and at the competitors. It is a lively spectacle, and Republicans look on with the complacent The Legislature is overwhelmingly Democratic in both branches, and there is no chance of a combination like that which first sent Salmon P. Chase to the Senate. The Democrats can fight the quarrel out without the slightest fear of outside intervention. True, The Cincinnati Enquirer has darkly hinted that Stanley Matthews might jump into the Democratic The Montenegrins, yesterday, defeated a body of camp off the convenient spring-board of the cheap Turks occupying entrenched positions between the silver movement, but this suggestion is received as River Bojana and the town of Duleigno. The Turks one of the good jokes with which John McLean en ivens his spicy newspaper. No doubt "Barkis is willin'," but the other party isn't.

Mr. Pendleton has undoubtedly gathered up the most votes for the first ballot, having the major part of the heavy Hamilton County delegation to start with, but the impression prevails that he is not a growing candidate, and that he cannot much increase his strength. In affairs of this kind it is usually dangerous to be strong at the start, for the small fry candidates are more likely to combine indicates that he intends to stay there." small-fry candidates are more likely to combine tion. The English Cabinet, in encouraging the Porte | upon the second or third man than upon the one to further resistance by convoking the British Par- | who has excited their jealousy by forging a long liament earlier than usual, will compel the Russians | way ahead of them. General Ewing will not fail more than ten or twelve votes behind Pendleton. He is more popular personally, more liked by the cheap money element, and less loaded with a record than his rival. That ugly claim business is hurting Pendieton, and his old antagonism to Vallandigham received, but Mr. Layard has been instructed to hurts him with the many warm friends of that great

A quiet candidate of solid parts is General George W. Morgan. His record is good, his personal character above reproach, and his popularity as great as a Mr. Sensible, moderate gentleman usually wins in the Democratic party. If Pendleton and Ewing succeed ated. He is Sistory

Sis Democratic party. If Pendleton and Ewing succeed

Losdon, Tharstay, Dec. 27, 1877.

A special dispatch to The Times, from Berlin, says: "It is probable that Herr Von Benningsen and Herr Von Feskenbeck, Specifiers of the Prussian and German Parliaments, and eminent members of the Moderate Liberal party, will become Ministers of Finance and the Interior, respectively. The Ministry of Commerce will be combined with that of Agriculture, under Captain Kennedy as he first fired, which intimated that he had some cause of grievance against the Colonel. It

MINING RIOTERS SENTENCED.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 27.-Ten men who interfered with mining operations at Mill Creek and Parson's Station last August, and who were convicted at the present term of the Coart of Fioting, were this after-noon sentenced as follows: John Gordon, \$50 fine, costs, and nine months in the county prison; Thomas Dairs, \$50 fine, costs, and six months in the county prison; Wim. Scovill, John Clark, and James of Brien. \$1 fine, costs, and ninety days in the county prison; Patrick Cas-sidy and Owen Morao, \$25 fine, costs, and six months in the county prison; Re se Llovd. \$10 fine, costs, and thirty days in the county prison; John Gelden and James specting, each \$100 fine and costs.

THE ALABAMA AND MONTGOMERY DEBTS. MONTGOMERY, Dec. 27 .-- Governor Houston has forwarded to the National Bank of the State of New-York, in New-York City, money with which to pay the interest on the State bonds due January 1. The Mayor of this city has also forwarded to New-York money with which to meet the interest, on January 1, on city bonds issued under the late adjustment of the city debt.

A LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER MURDERED. Bloomington, Ill., Dec. 27-James O'Neill, a well-known passenger locomotive engineer on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, was shot dead in the street here at 3 o'clock this morning, while returning home

CHEAP DISPLAY OF COURAGE. COLUMBUS. Ga., Dec. 27.—A duel was fought this morning, opposite Columbus, between G. W. Gustin and W. H. Dessan, two young lawyers, of Macon, Ga. After exchanging two shots with pistols, it was amicably arranged. Neither was hurt. The of the duel was kept secret.

DELAWARE AND NORTH SHORE RAILROAD. TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 27.-The Chancellor has declared the Delaware and North Shore Railroad insolvent, and has appointed Toomas L. Orden receiver thereof. The bonded indebtedness is \$200,000, and the appointment was made in the interest of the bone ers. The road runs from Woodbury to Pennsgrove.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES

CHICAGO, Dec. 27. -The Northwestern Travelling PHILADELPHIA. Dec. 27.—The first session of the Proc Diet of the Lutheran Church began here this morning. Chicago Dec, 27.—A heavy snow-storm is pre-vailing at Cheyenne and is coming eastward. The weather throughout the Northwest is cooler, with threatening snow. YANKTON, D. T., Dec. 27.-The Supreme Court to-

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Courtney has accepted

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 27.—James N. Matthews, late Entor of The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, has purchased The Buffalo Enorses, and will assume charge soon after Janu-ary 1. The terms of the sale are not made public.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 27.-The trial of the Howell be given to-morrow.

HALIFAX, Dec. 27.—The great betting suit of Dawson against McRooney, involving the rightfulness of the referee's decision in regard to the stalltax and British crews at the International Regatta in Philadelphia, was finally decided today. The referee's decision was upheld.

## MURPHY FOUND.

SAFE FROM THE LAW IN CANADA. A GUEST AT THE CLIFTON HOUSE-DRAWING FOR MORE MONEY-PROGRESS OF THE INVESTIGA-TION-EXCISE MATTERS GENERALLY.

Owen Murphy, the fugitive Excise Commissioner, s at the Clifton House, near Niagara Fulls, on the Canadian bank. Notice has been received that a draft of \$10,000 on the Excise funds in the Pacific Bank is on its way here, signed by Mr. Murphy as Treasurer. A personal friend claims that the Commissioner will soon return and make restitution The examination of the Excise Board is not yet completed President Morton asks the Governor for & prompt investigation. In the meantime, little routine business is being done.

WHAT WAS MADE KNOWN YESTERDAY. There is no longer any doubt regarding the place where Excise Commissioner Owen Murphy is at present. The admissions of Mr. Murphy's friends, and Superintendent Walling received from the Chief of Police of Buffalo a telegraphic disputch which indicates that Mr. Murphy is near St. Catharine's, Canada. The dispatch states that the Farmers' and check for \$10,000 drawn by Owen Murphy on the Pacific Bank of New-York. The check, which bears the signsture "Owen Murphy, Treasurer," and is made payable to himself, was presented on Saturday at the Consolidated Bank of St. Catharine's, Canada, and was for-warded yesterday to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank to the Pacific Bank of New-York, and will be protested.

Superintendent Walling said last evening that he could not take any action on this knowledge, as he had learned that the extradition treaty with Canada, as a British province, d'es not cover the offence which Mr. Murphy has committed. "He is as safe in Canada as he

One of Mr. Murphy's intimate friends said last evening that Mr. Murphy would be in New-York City again withman when he left New-York. He had been in a state of is more popular personally, more liked by the lay money element, and less loaded with a record in his rival. That agily claim business is hurting idleton, and his old antagonism to Vallandigham its him with the many warm friends of that great unct Democratic saint and martyr.

I quiet candidate of solid parts is General George Morgan. His record is good, his personal charactabove reproach, and his popularity as great as a sible, moderate gentleman usually wins in the mocratic party. If Pendleton and Ewing succeed destroying each other his chances will first-rate, provided money is not throw into good. The grandidate whome money is grained in this city approach is facely and this city approach is facely and the late of restriction. great excitement for several days on account of the

the funtive Commissioner's creditors on Sunday by Peter Murphy, Owen's brother. Payment on both checks was refused.

Corporation Counsel Whitney has not yet rendered any opinion as to the manner in which the vacancy in the Excise Board shall be filled, and Marter Riy states that until this is received no shall take no action to the premises. He further stated to This Tamuska preperter that until this matter was settled, no further action would be taken with regard to the Police Commissioners.

The citar dealers complain that it fling their bonds at the Excise Office, the were charged by the attaches there \$1 each for their affidants—amounts for in excess of the legal fees for such downments. Mr. Childs, einef clerk of the Board, stated, yesterday, that he had out recoved one cent. J. Wood, the Commissioner of Deeda of the Board, said that he had also staned a number of affidavits as a notary, and had received the fees, but that was ombided of his official duties to the floard. A large number of motaries and succeeded in patentaring into the office, had represented themselves as attaches of the Board, and had succeeded in patentaring into the office, had represented themselves as attaches of the Board, and had succeeded in patentaring into the office, had represented themselves as attaches of the Board, and had succeeded in patentaring into the office, had represented themselves as attaches of the Board, and had succeeded in making somey out of the liquer-dealers. When the Commissioners learned these facts tony exhelicit all outsiders. The officers of the Laquar Pealers' Associations and members of the Agitation Commissioners.

Enrico Baergalune and Antonio Baergalupe, Respers of a upuor saloon at No. 94 Green-st, were arrested for visiting the Excise Law, and held to hall by Justice Morani. They gave bai, applied by certorari to have the commissioners of a upuor saloon at No. 94 Green-st, were accessed for visiting the Excise Law, and held to hall by Justice Morani. They gave bai, applied by certorari to have t

SPECIFIC CHARGES DEMANDED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 27.-The following telegram was sent this afternoon to Mayor Ely, in answer to his letter to the Governor in regard to the Excise Commissioners: ALBANY, Dec. 27, 1877.

Allany, Dec. 27, 1877.

The Hon. Smith Elt., Jr., Mayor of New-York:
Please send formal and specific charges against the
Excise Commissioners upon which the Governor can act.
Your letter is too vague.
D. C. Rominson, Private Secretary.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. HUDSON, N. Y. Dec. 27.—Dennis Conners, of Rhinobeck, was struck by a locomotive, at Barrytown, this morning, and instantly killed. Philadelphia, Dec. 27.—Martin Pester was sen-med today to pay a fine of \$300 and costs, and to undergo a erm of litteen years imprisonment, for a felonious assault on little girl.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 27.—In the Superior court of Northampton, to-day, Judge Rock well remeted a cuttain, relusing to grant the Northampton mans roboers a cut trial. It is thought they will be sentenced to impracement for till.

MASHVILLE, Tenn.—Dec. 27.—Governor Porter has refused to commute the sentence of Jacob Harris, to be hanged at Clinton, American County, next Saturday, for the marder of Isaac White in 1883. Harris was a fugitive from pastice Norwicii, Coun., Dec. 27.—Michael Mackey, an Irishma, thirty years of age, was mortally wounded in a fight in the town of North Stonington, on Wednesday night. His assailant, a boy twenty years old, named Goddard, shot him and subsequently brained him with an ax.

and subsequently brained nim with an at.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Dec. 27.— During the transfer of fifty convicts over the Rennselser and Saratoga Railroad, early this morning, from Auburn en route to Citeton Prison, Riheard Kavanagh journed from a car window while the train was under full motion, near Fort Ann, and escaped.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 27.—During an altercation between Llove G. Jamison and Thomas E. F. Warfield, near Barnesville, Montgo. ery County, Md., on Christmas Day, the latter was stabbed and instantly killed by Jamison. Both were young men, and Warfield was paying his addresses to a slater of Jamison.